aspects of this truly unfortunate country—cursed, as it has been, since its independence, with civil dissensions, owing to one startling fact—that all the Presidents, with some few exceptions, have made it a standing order to banish all the men of talent, reliming the ignorant, they being the more easily duped. While this exists the country cannot prosper, shut out as they are from foreign commerce, enterprise and entigration. They have many Mexicans of talent and distinction, who from either a risit or residence in the United States have inculated a strong feeling of liberal principles and callight-mod ideas. These are the men to place this country upon a proper basis, and not those who seek preferment for personal aggrandisement and "pickings and stealings."

Ings."
It might not be uppleasing to the numerous friends of Col. C. R. Wheat to hear that he is on the Rio Bravo, in sommand of six hundred Texan riflomen, who having rejunteered in the liberal cause, are en rouse for the sity of the Montesumas. God prosper him, wherever he roes; he has rendered his own country some service in the "tested field," and is truly a noble spuit.

The steam frigate Susquebanna salled for fallac on the 12th last, and the French brig of war Obligado, of sighteen guns, Commanular Rosencoat, arrived on the 9th unit, from Maxatlan, and cleared on the 25c on a cruise.

Important from Paraguay. OUR SOUTH AMERICAN CORBERT

BURNOS AYRES, Sept. 25, 1854. Ourages Upon American Citizens and American Proper ty in Paragnay-The Consular Flag Trampled Under Fast, and the Consul Imprisoned, in a Country where re are no Mobs-How Many of Our Naval Mer we Dismiss as Inefficient !- Shall we Teach the Presi dent of Paraguay the Respect Due Our Flag :

Although the government of the United States sup-ports a navy which is indeed ridiculous in force, when pared to other as lons of much less commerce, h be asked, have we not now too many vessels of war Would it not be better to recall all vgs: els abroad, aud, as they arrive, make huge bondires of them, presenting a certificate of "good character" to the officers, and torn them addift to shift for themselves? If, on the one hand, energy, courage, and knowledge of what are lawful rights should be the "high attributes" of the man who has the honor to bear abroad his country' dag, then should the absence of these qualities be, as it a burning shame to the man who sacepts a com mand where difficulties arise that he has not the ability to meet. Shall we recall our vessels of war, and entreat foreigners to respect a flag that is great from moral force alone? Shall we say to our citizens who go abroad, "go, but rely solely upon meral force to protect you; if that is not sufficient, you may come home-if you can get back?" Why parade these idle gons over the ocean? Why send them abroad, if studiously those in "high suthority" seek to send them where there is nothing for them to do, when there are places and there are people who should at all events see them?

any North American know what has recently transpired in Paraguay, and not wish that our cruisers should go there? Nay, is there a citizen of our great re-public that would not cry aloud for a class of vessels to be built for that particular service, if we had none caps ble of performing it? Still, the commodered the Brazil station abuts his eyes, and turns his back to these enermities. Then why have guns abroad, if those in com mand will not send them where they are needed . Bet ter, as I said before, give these gentlemen "honorable discharges," and let national honor go, without a whim

per, to the dogs.

Pe you ask what are these enormities? Are they not yot published? Have you yet no information that your countrymen invited to Paraguay to develope its industry and resources, have received the ban of the worthy succeasor of perhaps as great a tyrant as the world has ever seen-the dreaded Francia-whose very name at this moment makes the Paraguayo tremble.

The North American is now insuited and besten. Pro-

perty acquired by purchase, by legal authority, is now forfelted, or the sale cancelled or annulled; and the Ame rican flag, in its national character, waving over the house of a consular agent of the United States, is torn down and trampled under foot. Who will say it was by a mob? Who knows so little of Paraguay as not to know that it was by order of the government? There are no mobs in a country where the servile son of a servile father takes off his hat, and stands with it in his hand, two hundred yards from where may pass that second deity, the great President Lopes. And this is true, every These things are published in the papers here, not

as rumors—they are facts—and the American Consul, who relied upon his flag for protection, is now in prised, and no vessel has been despatched to arrange the matter. A foreigner, and not a countryman of ours, moved to indignation, addressed a letter, the aubstance of which follows, to the commanding officer of a United States resuel of war, that could go to Assumption. It is published as a confirmation of how deeply we have been wronged and inmited, and was written by one who did not sign his name, because he here, it coming to the anowhedge of Lopes, his life would have paid the forfeit. With these things before him, the gallant Commodore dee not send a wessel or an agent to see to the matter. Will any one may that the United States brig Bainbridge could not go up the river with her tanks out? She could, and the commodore of the squadron knows it. Instead of this, he coulds the result on a unclear cruite to the count of Brazil, where laws are respected, leaving our countrymen to saith for themselves in Paragnay.

The letter referred to, states that in view of the recent ments to our government agent and clitisons in Paragnay, the government of the United States would of mecasily have to ask referes; that Indeed our efficients to neighboring governments should take action, provided that a rificient disposable-force is at hand.

That there should be a definite agreement between Mr. Grahams, Cound at Buenos Ayros, rud Capt Ches. Y, Hunter, (the supposed senior officer in the river), are to their mutual positions and powers, and then a basis of organization of a force expable of demanding the rights of clistens of the United States, and protesting them from further outrage; that the apparent means were tasily within reach of these two functionaries, even to enforcing juxt terms upon President Lopes.

Money could be asked by calling together the North vessel of war, that could go to Assumption. It is pub-

then from further outrage; that the apparent means were casily withle reach of these two functionaries, were to enforcing just terms upon President Inger.

Money could be missed by calling together the North Americans resident in Busnes Ayres and Montevideo; and sailors, together with foreigners, could be raised to the number of twolve or fifteen hundred men. Schooners of proper size could be obtained in the river and adapted to the service, and they and the Raisbridge in company, (as high, be says, as she could go.) should proceed up the river.

Upon arriving in Paraguay, the commander should demand that the foreigners (particularly the North Americans who have been the special objects of Lopez should be restituted in the rights of which they have been compiled with the original of which they have been compiled with, then I have been demanded should withdraw his forces.

In case of persistence of Lopez in these manifest infractions of formally conceded rights, that the expellition should early Assumption by a coup de main, hold it, and possess there of all the principal points, such as Pillar, Villa Ries, &c., and with the arrival of reinforcements hold there permanently.

possess there of all the principal points, such as Pillar, Villa Rice, Acc., and with the arrival of relatorements hold them peranaually.

The writer speaks in warm terms of the great advantage that would arise to the neighboring republies if a persistence of Lopes should render an occupation necessary; that the fing of the great American republic would at once, from its vicinity and the security it would at once, from its vicinity and the security it would at once, from its vicinity and the security it would at once, from its vicinity and the security it would at once, from the factor of the size of the receiver of the receiver of the provinces, and from the factor of the specific role.

The captain of the Bainbridge, indigment at the encredites already mentioned, sent the letter, of which the above is the ambatunce, to the Commodore, who had just arrived in the river, and in spite of all the desire expressed by him to go where there was something to do, the Painbridge is yet as uncless as a "painted ship upon a painted ocean," although there is no other axional reasel of ours upon the coast that could perform the nervie, on account of the greater and the North, from among whom most of these hardy men have gone to teach industry and the aris to the half-of-viliced Indian of Paraguny; men of the South, with your warm and generous hearts; men of the West, with your love of right and your strong arms to support, shall these things be? North Americans, who love to be called such, and who glony is the flag that President Lopes so maliciously insults, shall we not hurl him where he can no more wrong our countrymen—no more appropriate the proceeds of the labor of the half of the form of the second of the second of the half of the form of the second of the second of the labor of the half of the form of the second of the labor of the half of the form of the second of the labor of the half of the labor of the labor of the half of the labor of

en fron despotient! AN AMERICAN IN PARAGUAY.

BROCKING AFFAIR IN New Jerert.—A most shocking affair, or rather a combination of horrors, happened in Rahway on the 7th inst. A German, named andrew Laler, some weeks since committed a rape upon a little girl, a daughter of Mrs. Its Webber, living man Porence's mills. The villain soon after fled, but returned the latter part of last week, and on Saturday night set fire to the barn of the mother of his victim, which was consumed. Marranis were got out for his arrest, and on Sunday scenling he was traced to a piece of concentrate. At the moment officer D. M. Weight in the stoutiet, and died aimost instantly. It was found that he had also takes a large quantity of arsenic.

The Big Lawr or Gold American in New Onteam —The mammoth lump of gold quarts, recently found in Calavessa county, California, has been received at New Orleans. The Programs mays it weights 100% younds arotholypois, is pounds only of which is quarts, and the rest is virgin gold, and its value is estimated at \$33,916. It was brought to New Orleans by a gentleman who, having given the five men who found it the round some of \$40,000 for it, intends taking it to Paris early sea, to be chibited at the great expection to be held there. It having been viewed with no little curiodity by a great number of persons at the Et. Louis Hotal, has been placed by its proprietor for safe keeping in the land of Louisians.

Political Intelligence. FORMED THE HIGH NEW MEMORY.

FORMED FOR THOSE NEW MEMORY.

FORMED WE ARREST FROM NEW MEMORY.

Stockton we a suitable candidate for the Know Nothings

for the Tresident. They seemed pleased with the

drea that there is a single chance of the Commodore's

name being put up, and say if that should happen, New

Jersey would thereafter be considered within the United

States.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Third Annual Convention of the Military Association of the State of New York.

ADDRESS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GUSTA-VUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS.

OUR NATURALIZED CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Should They Wear Distinctive Antional

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

The second and last meeting of the Military Associa-tion of this State was held yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in the lecture room of the new Chuton Hall, Astor place. In compliance, however, with the invitation of the Mayor, the members, to the number of about forty, proceeded to the City Hall, where they were received by that official in the Governor's room. Here Mayor Wood expressed, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, the pleasure he felt in meeting so many of the officers of the New York militia. He had always, he said, regarded our citizen soldiery as the true conser-vators of society in the time of peace, and the defenders of the country in time of war. The President of the Convention, Brigadier General Z. T. Bentley, responded, thanking the Mayor for the invitation which he had extended to them, and for the pleasure which they had derived from it. After a brief stay in the Covernor's room, employed in the inspection of the paintings, &c., they proceeded in a body, escorted by the New York

State Guard, to the place of meeting.

The convention was called to order a little before 12 o'clock, the President, Erigadier-General Z. T. Bentley, in the chair.

Gen. Yarss presented the following list of differs for the cusuing year, as the report of the committee ap pointed on the subject:-

President-Major General Randall, of the Eighth Division.

Fice Presidents—Brigadier General C. B. Spicer, of the
First Division; Major General W. C. Brown, of the Sixth
Division; Major General J. Taylor Cooper, of the Third
Division; Brigadier General T. S. Gray, of the Fourth Di-

vision

Treasurer-Col. H. S. Fairchild, of the Seventh Division.

Corresponding Secretary-Col. J. N. Northrop, of the
Fith Division.

Vision Mar. General H. B. Duryen. Recording Secretary-Brigadier-General H. B. Duryes, of the Second Division.

The foregoing report was received, but the election was deferred till the close of the convention.

The Treasurer seported that during the past year the

receipts of the association amounted to \$697 95, and the expenses to \$616 23, leaving a balance of \$81 72 in the treasury.

On motion, the thanks of the association were tender.

ed to the manager of the Broadway theatre, the trustees of the Clinton Hall, the New York Light Guard, for the

of the Clinton Hall, the New York Light Guard, for the invitation to visit their armory, the Ruffalo and Brie and the New York, and Central Rallroad companies for reducing the rate of fare to the members of the convention from the distant parts of the State, and the New York State Guard for their escort.

The Committee on Badges and Insignia to be worn by the members of the convention, reported as follows, through Colonel Seware. The committee unanimously agree in submitting the two following badges.—

The first consists of a simple star of alternate white and red ribbon, representing the stripes in our ustional standard, to be wern on the left breast of the coat at such times as the members may choose. The second consists of a piece of ribbon of alternate white and red, one half inch in width, between two narrow stripes of emboared gold, dependent from the ribbon is a five pointed star three quartors of an inch in diameter, with a convex centre, upon one side of which centre shall be engraved the creat of the arms of the State of New York—an eagle resting on a globe, and upon the reverse the letter: "N. Y. S. M. A., 1853," and the same of the owner.

isters "N. Y. S. M. A., 1803," and the same of the owner.

The report was acrepted, and, on motion, the second badge described therein was adopted.

A metion was made that the address of Gen. Scroggs should be delivered this evening at Brooklyn. This was lost, and in accordance with the desire of the majority, Gen. Scroggs came forward and read the address, as follows:—

jority, Gen. Scroggs came forward and read the address, as follows:—
ADDRESS OF GEN. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS.
GENTISMEN—This association declares that its chief oliquet is "to feator, encourage and perfect a thorough military system." To that end its meetings are held from time to time, for the purpose of devising and adopting such plans and measures as shall be most conductive thereto. Reing composed of commissioned officers of all grades, and such others, who, by virtue of having performed a defined period of service in the ranks, are admitted to membership, they embracing among their numbers many of the first men of the Siate, as well from the learned professions as from all other homerable and responsible occupations of men, all having had more or less experience in the militial service, it will not be desired that the deliherations of such a body will be with some knowledge concerning their subject matter, and that its conclusions will demand and recoive respect. That this association has been instrumental in accomplishing much howards the attainment of its chief object, all must admit, who have any knowledge of its chiefs out that the accomplishing its properties of the chief object, all must admit, who have any knowledge of its chief out that the same contents are the former and that it may be testrumented in accomplishing the second of the chief object, all must admit, who have any knowledge of its chief or and that it may be testrumented in accomplishing the second of the chief towards the attainment of its chief object, all must admit, who have any knowledge of its debugg; and that it may be fastrumental in accomplishing much more, is, therefore, very plain. Not long previous to the organization of this association, the militia law of this State was revised, or rather amended, and many radical changes made in the system, which tended greatly towards its improvement. Still further amendments and changes followed, until the whole became involved in such a state of confusion as to render it exceedingly difficult to determine, in regard to many things, what the law was. One of the lirat efforts of this association was to procure the appointments of commissioners to codify those laws, and propose such amendments and alterations as in their points such amendments and alterations as in their ludgmont might tood to be prove the militia system. The Legislature of the State, with becoming splicit and promptoess, authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners for that purpose. The appoint three commissioners for that purpose. The appointments having been made, the commissioner reported to the Legislature as codification of the militia laws, with revious amendments. These commissioners had the satisfaction and pleasure of seeing the result of their lebors approved, and the exactment by the Legislature and the exactment by the Legislature controlled by the body. The state of their provisions, secompanied by its body and inciding provisions, secompanied by so high side in the legislature, and, exaction commended it provisions, though by no means of minor for the provisions, though by no means of minor for the provisions, though by no means of minor for the provisions, though by no means of minor for the provisions, though by no means of minor and a system which, if not perfect, is nevertheless complete. The necessity and importance of a well organized and disciplined militia must be admitted by al. The want of it has often been saidly experienced, which is attested by many melancholy proofs in the bistory of our country. All things being equal believing as I do—I do not henciste to assert that there is not a native born American living who, by word and deed, would not show himself to be equal, if not superior, in moral and physical courage, to my other of the sous of earth; and that an army composed of such, with a reasonable assent of discipline, against their numbers, and even some odds, of any troops of the world, would be invincible. In expressing myself so partially regarding my countrymen, I by no means intend to speak disparagingly regarding others, expectally the mutualized cities here. I know there are amongst these many who have by choice male this the particular of the superior of the surface of the camp to the provide himself of the su

ments; and these expresses, under the most economical administration of their affixer, will average not has that \$3,000 to such regiment and separate battalion. There are eventy for regiments and separate that stallows more organized in the state; to defray the expenses of the surface and encampensa; and that the provision made for creating a fund for the surface and the surface

This is a land of which people of all nations may become citicane—a country which all can love; and a government established for the individual as well as the general welface of all who come within its pale. While those who do not enjoy the preeminence of being "native here and to the manner born," may love and admire the hereos, atatesmen, and patriots of their faither-land, here are heroes, atatesmen, and patriots of their faither-land, here are heroes, atatesmen, and patriots whom the people of all lands can love and admire. Of these there is one at least who, in the language of another, was no exotic; one who was emphatically a citizen of the world, and the friend of mankind; one who, in everything that makes a man essentially good and great, never has had an equal; one whom to admire, reveree, and love, it needs no naturalization; and one whose name on the lips of the patriot is like the touch of live coal from the altar on the lips of the Christian. Every man must love and rojoies to be a citizen of the land of Washington. What part in the great tragedy in the flast this nation may be called upon to perform, is scaled up in the dark arcans of the future. Whether, amid tis exits and entrances, a part has been assigned us by the Great Manager of all things in the cast of this huge drama, time only can reveal. That such may not be our lot, must be the devout wish of every one. Hut if it be so, let us look to it, that on the occasion, we enter and depart a star of no inferior magnitude. There is no way by which a people can so effectually secure themselves against the calemities of war as to be allows; well prepared for it. This not only prevents the nufficulty of myster themselves against the calemities of war as to be allows; without a compromise of digity, of ample than for explanations or apologies. And as standing armires are properly choose in the eyes of a free people, the most efficacious manner of doing this is to maintain auch institutions and policy as will prepare freemen to depend directiy on the condustes of the address, and a condustriated in a defect that 2,000 copies of the address, for the different regiments, be printed. Division Adjutant General Sangroup moved that the committee be empowered to accertain the expense of the badge adopted, and to have a limited number made, and that each member desiring to have one should notify the committee to that effect.

Major Like of Rochester, thought that every member

that have been made in them consequently they expect, when they resolve arms from the State, that her will be the most modern in are. But so far from this, the State issues to them, are to muskets old and imperfect arms, that seem to have been a sort of hericone of the militis from time immenorial. He cently the State attempted to modernize these old instruments, by letting to the lowest bidder (a very bad policy) the job of altering the locks of them from finit to percussion. And so some of them have been altered after a fashion. But it is a very bad fashion. They come from this process—I spak only of such as I have seen of them, and I think the samples are very fair ones—in a condition very similar to that in which the discontented invalids found themselves to be after having made hoteh-potch of their infirmities, and revirally agreed to take and be setisfied with that which, in a general scramble, it might be their fortune, respectively, to get. No one thought that he could be worsted by this orrangement, for each believed himself to be the most efficient of the could be worsted by this orrangement, for each believed himself to be the most efficient and only as bid a malady as his former one, but such as could not be, by any imperfect muchets are the source of a great deal of disgatisfaction amongst the volunteers. These old and imperfect muchets are the source of a great deal of disgatisfaction amongst the volunteers. The very should not be procured. But I have heard some any, that such as are insued answer very well for the rolliners; that they should not any accordingly. Benides, if there is an doubt because they understand the principle on which such arms are issued, and do not consider their worthy of good care. Place good arms in the ir hands, and they will take care of them accordingly. Benides, if there be any use in instructions that flow has a such as they receive be the convenient of the principle on which such the respective to the material their consulted with each of the first way to be a prope

Bount Transfer.—The pieces to be performed here this evening are the dramas of "The Mind Mins," the "Massacre of Michillimakinae," and the nautical drama of "Columbia's Son." This programms cannot fell to attract a large audience. To morrow is relected for the benefit of Miss Louisa Welle. A beautiful fairy legend beneft of Mas Louis Weils. A beautiful fairy begond is in preparation.

Bearon's Tunaraz.—This evening, as the bill amounces, a new comicality, entitled "Cres and Hor Meric Cup," being a temperance drams, will be produced for the first time. Mr. Burton Mr. Johnston, and meat of the leading article of this sheates will appear in the respective characters. The councily of "The Nico Young Man," will commence the entertainments, and they will close with "The Wendering Minutch."

Young Man' will commence the entertainments, and they will close with "The Wendering Minutes."

Wallack's Dictards.—The per chann of the 'sisters' scene to have made a hit at this theater, the houses every right being respectable, and the nucleone delighted. To might it will again be produced, with the same line cantarterwards, the councy of a "Gentleman from Ireland" will be produced, with the same fine cantarterwards, the councy of a "Gentleman from Ireland" will be produced, with througham, Byott, and Mrs. How, in the leading characters.

Minterpolates Trainan—Gonde' equestrian company, the best of any in the States, is now performing here, and die sing very good houses. There will be ten beautiful acts in the arms, after which Mise Dawes will dense, and the ammenments will close with the play of 'La Tour de Neals,' Mr. Eddy, a sterling actor, as Captain Buridan. The new specieste on Monday.

Ammaras Minerae—The pieces schected for this afternoon are the comeditat of "Living too "sat," and the farce of a 'Ghoot in Fipite of Hunselt." In the evening the historical drama of the 'Living too "sat,' and the farce of a 'Ghoot in Fipite of Hunselt." In the evening the historical drama of the 'Living too "sat,' and the farce of a 'Ghoot in Fipite of Hunselt." In the evening the historical drama of the 'Living too "sat,' with Mr. It. Sect as Adam Brock, Mr. Hadaway as Mandeworth, and Mise Mestayar as Endies; also the comedy of 'Finiat Heat News Won Fair Lady.

Wood's Variation—A very fine till of 'Negro Meides' is announced fire this verening, George, 'tampbell and Herman singing particular favoritie songs, The residual version of the 'Hunney' will Hawkey be gived.

In Cumpt' Amenator—Reside the burieson open on 'Cinderelia,' with Mrs. Heamon, the Messey, Secretary and Forcival in the principal characters, there will also be various ingress delianations in Ean Francisco, where he added some thousands to the large fortige to make a table some thousands.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Gen. Surgge at the conclusion of his address, and a copy of it requested for

committee to that effect.

Major Ira, of Rochester, thought that every member should wear a balge. If only some wore it, he considered that the whole matter would prove a farce. He moved that the subject he referred back to the committee.

After a protracted discussion of this question, durin which several motions, amendments, resolutions, reco

which several motions, amendments, resolutions, recon-aiderations. So., were made and lost, the report wa-allowed to remain unaistered, as that the badge will be worn by all whe choose, the report not having made it obligators upon arms.

Major Gauris read the following resolution, which he presented yesterday, and moved its adoption— Whereas, under long established precedent, which has operated as an incubus upon the efforts of all true riends of our mittary system, its.—the requier succession, by seniority, of all officers—Resolved, That we, the members of this convention, do establish the principle of succession in office on the ground of merit alone, and would recommend that all officers vacant hereafter to be filled either by election or the executive, bu filled upon the basis of finess for position alone.

The motion was lost; after which another was adopted, dring Buffalo as the place of meeting of the next convention. According to the constitution, it will be held on the second fuestay in February, 1856.

Major Entwood officers the resolution of Major Griffin, without the amendment, as an original motion, but it was decided out of order.

The Convention then proceeded to elect officers for the causing year, which resulted is the election of those recommended by the committee, as stated in the preceding part of this report.

Brigadier General Trum presented a resolution expressive of the regions with which they heard of the death of General Robert E. Temple, and calling upon the Convention to papents a committee to draw up a brief memorial of his life, and heavyproach to it is published approaching. The resolution, and a similar one to the size effect in relation to the death of Col. Cowman, were adopted.

were adopted.

After a vote of thanks to Gen. Sylcar, the officers of the First division, and the officers of the Convention, the meeting adjourned.

Last evening the members attended a roview of Capt. Sprague a company, at Meniague Hall, Brooklyn.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY TENATES.—Wallace's popular opera of "Maritana" will be represented this evening—the pointing of the popular operation of the continued by Must Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Borrani, Mr. Hornoustle, and Miss Pyne. The closing feature of the evening will be the amusing farce of "The Two Bounyeastles."

THE HARD TIMES.

The New Reservoir.- The Mayor and the Poor The Mayor feeling the distress which now provails among the workingmen of this city, conceived the idea of employing them if you this upon the new reservoir proposed to be countracted between the Fifth and Sevonth avenues and Eighty-sixth and Ninetieth streets and addressed a communication to the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board to ascertain whether that proposed improvement was in the condition to emplay men for that purpose. The accompanying is the report made him yesterday from that department -

The following are objections to any presecution of the work for the new reservoir in a manner which would prove available for the purposes proposed, vis. to easily the poor.—
Firstly—Section 12 of the amended charter the poor -- rathy-Section 12 of the amended charter prohibits

Firstly—Section 12 of the amended charter prohibits the expenditure of nency in an ambust according \$250, unless by contract. The employment, therefore, would be by contractors, and not by the offer. Secondly—The site proposed for the new reservoir is not yet in possession of the city.

It is interded to enclose the grounds bounded by the Fifth and Seventh avenues and Eighty sixth and Ninety-sixth attests.

It is intereded to enclose the grounds bounded by the fifth and Secretia wavenues and Eighty sixth and Ninety-sixth streets.

It couples about 1560 lots.

The corporation evens 140 lots of the balance.

The nitles of about 800 lots have been investigated.

Leaving about 220 lots to which the commissioners have not yet been abiallo settle the cities.

Before the city can obtain possession of this ground the report of the Cammissioners must be countemed by the Supreme Court. Appeals may be made, and uncertainty as to the period when the work can be commence of on this portion is the consequent result.

Meanwhile the compartitively small amount of wor which can be done would afford employment for the shorta time, and to too limited a number of ishorers, to be of any essential benefit. The portion of land now in possession of the city, and on which slow we could enter for operations, is not where the heavy work is to be done. It is, moreover, in detachel poetiess, it being separated by the intervening rights of two other owners, amounting in the aggregate to 03 lots. Unless the whole ground be in possession of the city, it would be impossable to carry out any working plan without very great and unavailable expense. In proceedings, the want of possession of one portion of the ground would make it impossable to carry out any working plan without very great and unavailable expense. In proceeding, it want do possession of one portion of the ground would make it impossable to carry out any working plan without very great and unavailable expense. In proceeding a plan such as a work of this magnitude requires, the want of possession of one portion of the ground would make it impossable to carry one work in another; and, allogether, whatever would be thus done, would, however costly, be of very little proportionate benefit. If, therefore, an expenditure which may prove useless is to be avoided, this Board is of opinion that it would be unaste to commence operations on the ground until the whole is ready, and a well conside

is ready, and a well considered working plus be adapted to it.

But, if the public authorities consider it indepensable to fundat worker ment to laborers without regard in expense, or to the advantage of the Reservoir, this begardment will be ready, without useless delay, to ober any orders which may be given by the Common Council. There is, however, a considerable amount of work to be done in the Eighth avenue, in executing the trench for the new main which is to be brought from the upper reservoir to supply the western portion of the city. This work could be done now, and mest advantageously to the interests of the city, provided the restriction of the 12th section of the amenced charter referred to above could in any manner be obvisted.

The Discontented Unemployed in the Park-The Procession-Interview with the Mayor -- Distuitsfaction of the Workmen, &c., &c.

There was great excitement in the Park all day yester day. Over two thousand of the unemployed workmen assembled at 10 o'cleck in the morning, in front of the City Hall steps, apparently, however, without any particular object in view. No regular meeting was or ganized, and the crowd clustered in groups, discussing the probabilities of getting work, and many of them quite angry at the Common Council for not doing something for their relief.

At length Mr. CHARLES SMITH made his appearance on the steps, and addressed the crowd, strongly advising them not to attempt any violation of law.

Mr. THOMAS PARRIER came forward, and invited the unsemblage to form in procession, which they did. Several banners here made their appearance, hearing the following inscriptions ...

" WE WAST WORK, AND MOST BANK IT."

The procession marched down Nassau street, up Wail into Broadway, into and across the Battery, up Broadway again to Union square, and down the Bowery to the The procession numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 persons,

all of them from the very poorest class in our midst. On arriving at the Park they were addressed y a number of speakers, many of whom used most vic-

which several motions, smeadments, resolutions, reconsiderations. So, were made and lost, the report was allowed to remain mattered, so that the bedge will be worn by all who choose, the report not having made it obligatory upon any.

Col. C. D. Mand presented the following resolutions—Besolved, That a committee of one from each division be appointed to report at the next annual meeting of the association upon the expetiency of adopting measures to carry cut the suggestions contained in the address delivered before the association by General Scroggs.

The resolution was adopted, and the following officers were appointed.—Brigadier General Yates, of the little Briston Brigadier General Yates, of the little Briston Brigadier General Yates, of the little Briston Brigadier General Yates, of the little Briston, of the 6th, Brigadier General Floan, of the 6th, Brigadier General Floan, of the 5th, and Major General Burnaide, of the 5th convention, of the 6th, Brigadier General Floan, of the 5th, and Major General Burnaide, of the 5th convention, of the following resolution, which he presented yesterlay, and moved its adoption—Whereas, under long established precedent, which he presented yesterlay, and moved its adoption—Received Association upon the efforts of all true friends of our military system, its.—the regular succeeding, by senderity, of all officer—Received, That we, the members of this convention, to establish the principle of succession in office on the ground of merit alone, and would recommend that all officer vental the principle of succession in office on the ground of merit alone, and would recommend that all officers vental the principle of succession in office on the ground of merit alone, and would recommend that all officers we have only the convention, the crued which we now act, does not allow the Major Ruswoon offered the resolution of the next convention. According to the constitution, it will be held on the second Tready in Potency 1800.

The motion was adopted, and the following officers in t

satisfied with the result of the interview.

Mr. Panuen.—The best thing we can now do is to go home.

"No," "no," from the crowd, which at this time numbered over 5,000 persons.

Mr. Char. Sarm came forward. This, said he is poor comfort for starving men. If the city charter is detective let as go to Albany and have it anaended. (Chees.) We won't be astinded by merely telling us that nothing can be done. ("No," "no," and conference.) We have a right to demend relief from the conference. ("Ne," "res.") I believe Mn or Weed means right—(applicus)—and is favorably distored to our cause. ("Ne," "res.") and cheers.) New boys, we have been here long enough—let usgo beams and get dinner.

Beveral votess in the crowd—"Where are so to get it?" and laughter. On you voter—oh, we are bound to have something to est.

Mr. Farrit.—Remember, I advise you to respect the laws, and do nothing to disturb the public posse.

Here a rough looking fellow shouled out, "We ill have to break into the alores for food. We won't starts. (Great applause.)

The crowd were abbressed by coveral other speakers, and the arctierness continued throughout the day. They did not finally disperse until late in the afternoon.

This meeting has no connection with the Hope Chapal movement, which is a different affair.

THE AFTERNOON MERITIG.

The following was the result of the meeting held in the

The following was the result of the meeting held in the Fark in the afternoon. It is in the shape of a petition to the Common Council.—

At a meeting of the efficient, mechanics and laborers of the city of New York, assembled in the Park, for the purpose of petitioning the henorable Boards of aldermen and Councilmen, showeth—

That your constituents, to the number of five or six thoursand, met to memerialize your honorable body, anding that you may in your petitioners, on obtain employment, and so enable us to maintain curselves and our families without coming before your henorable body, a families without coming before your henorable body, a families without coming before your henorable body, as to the necessity of begring while we see not only able to work buttinging to do so. And we, your petitioners, would meet respectfully used upon your honorable body that you forthwith commence the pulling flows the rains of the old City Hall and the rebuilding of the new one, and we would also meet respectfully suggest the propriety of carrying out at once the project of the Eighth Avenue Railload, as well as any other public works that your protection as well as any other public works that your honorable body will at once make cauch providents as will meet the waste and necessation of your petitioners and their families until they can obtain employment. Your compliance with the sheet will much collage many these ands who are now seeking the means whereby they may obtain their fally sustemance. And as in they bound your petitioners will seep pray.

Councillate—Eignanic I, Falmer, Theophilus B. Obver, Joseph Balley, Edward Joses, I. Elley, Alexan Quin.

Meeting of the 'Longshorement.

The Tengshoremen United Department Society half a general meeting on Tassing overloop, at the Shahapone Hotel, to take into consideration the difficulty that exists between some of the men and their employers, in relation to wager. It appears, from statements made by some of the members who addressed the merchant that within the last three weeks three of the merchant shipowners of South street have reduced the wages of their mea two shillings per day. The latter refused to energy the pedigoed rate, in recovergenant of which they

have been dismissed, and others put to work in a

have been dismissed, and others put to week in the place.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject the matter was viewed from various points. This, it was no contended by the speakers, was a most unfaverable time to take advantage of poor men, or curtail their wages. It was the dullest season of the part and busness this season, in particular, was unusually depressed. They could not, in consequence of the scarcity of work, make more than three days a week on an average, they were fortunate if they made so nuch; and that dithe regular rate—that is, fourteen shillings—it would be but \$5 ha week. And hardly any person would have but \$5 ha week. And hardly any person would have the them to support themselves and families with all the mocessaries of life at families rely and the regular rate, to them a time prices. With these facts before them, and with so large an amount of poverty among the laboring classes, relying for relief upon the public bounty, it is not just or humane to curtail us, when we have an much as ever we can do, at the regular rate, to keep affect and save our elves and families from becoming burdens on the community.

One speaker said—it is true that thous merchanic cannot well afford lo give now as they could a year angular than we can, for we are earning but very little, became we have but very little workt do; and they ought mercover, to consider that when their ships were making a great deal—when freights were very bries and labelle as a deal—when freights were very bries and labelle were content then as now, with as much or searly as much as would keep curselves suit our 'amiles supplied with our daily bread. It was gratifying, however, to know that all the rest of the merchants were not the decistes of humanity and justice—giving the wages to them their thanks and gratitude were due, nor would they lose by it; their business will be done cheaper and they lose by it; their business will be done cheaper and there lose by it; their business will be done cheaper and their of they were

RENEWED-THE RAILBOAD TRACK AGAIN TORN CP.

The people of Erie, not satisfied with the decision of their courts in regard to the Eric Railroad, have de-termined to take the execution of the law in their case hands, and have commenced by busing up the track-The Sheriff of Frie Laving been previously informed of their intention some days before, issued the following

PROCLEMATION:
The undersigned having learned that some of the citizens of the city of livie, and township of Harbercook, design taking up certain poulons of the track of the Eric and Northeast Halfrend en the 8th inst., their stanton is respectfully solucited to the subplened decrease of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the matter of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion of the Attorney General vs. the Eric and Northeast Halfrend Company.

Discussion 7, 1864.

Ordained, adjudged and decreed, that the defend

Ordained, adjudged and decreed, that the defendants shall, on or before the expiration of four months from this date, braik up so much of their said road as her upon the streets (in Eris), and upon the Huffals road, and remove the materials thereof, so as to leave the said streets and road in as good condition as they were in before the construction of said railroad.

And it is further decreed and adjudged, that the said defendants are bound to make the berough of Eris, with such limits as it had in 1813, the western terminus of their railroad. It is therefore decreed and ordered, that the said defendants shall, within four months from this late, change the route and construction of their railroad accordingly, and make their western terminus at when was the said dine of the said bereugh in 1812, or within the same borough. And the said efendants shall venture their railroad to supply the parts hereby construct their railroad to supply the parts hereby contend to be broken up, according to plans and special approved, by this court, on full notice to the counsel of this commonwealth, and not otherwise.

Discuss Nev. 2, 1854.

this commonwealth, and not otherwise.

Digital Nov. 2, 1854

And now to wit.—Nov. 2, 1854 at the present term come the defendants by their counsel, and after due us, the presents to the court plans and specifications for a proposed alteration of the route and location of their read so as to enter the berough of first as the same gas in 1842, at Tredith street, along the course designated in said plans, which is placed on the And the said defendants also present a plan for a proposed change of the route and location of their road, where it interfers with the free use of the limital read at Harborreet, as designated in a plan on the which said plans were excepted to on the part of the Commonwealth and argued by counsel, and the exceptions and arguments of cannot being heard, and the exceptions and arguments of cannot being heard, and the acceptions and arguments of cannot being heard, and the acceptions and arguments of cannot being heard, and the succeptions and arguments of cannot being heard, and the succeptions and arguments of cannot being heard.

to on the part of the Commonwealth and argued by counsel, and the exceptions and arguments of causast being heard, and the court fully adviced in the premises, the court do into the plant and specifications first mentioned, the change in the route and heatton of said read at the horough of Life, to be in conformity with the charter of deformants, and the charter of the court heattors made, and do approve the same.

And the Court find the plan of the proposed change of Harbordreek, where it deciples soo feet of the Bonde read, not to be in conformity with the charter of defendants and the decree of the Court, and do disappears the same, approving it in other respects. By the Court, he came, approving it in other respects. By the Court has an approved in the past heatt fluid from the Last Ruilroad Company.—The defendants in this case having architect to the Court another plan for the change of their railroad at the place where it inforfers with the Heidale mod, this ordered that the said plan be filed, and seeing he conson to believe that by this plan, the Ruilla's road vill be filegally interfered with, or its free use obstructed or impeded within the meaning of those words as used to the defendants' charter, we approve it. The said defandants have also, by their counsel, moved for an entension of the term within which the decrees required than the complete the change in their work, and we filink it reasonable that the time should be extended. It is, these fore, ordered that sixy day further time, after the This is a law and you had a first have and thing which the said decree requires them to perform.

Now, therefore, I, T. H. Vincout, High sheets of the county of light, by virtue of the authority vested in me.

per and using the perform. In T. S. Vincent, High Shreiff of the county of Erie, by writte of the authority vested in me, rall upon all good citizens to respect the decrees of the Sopreme Court, and to all and satisfy me is enforcing the laws and preserving the peace.

T. B. VINCENT, Sherist. Pheriff's Office, Pric, Jan. 4, 18

The fellowing letter fre es lirie gires some additions

TO THE POSTOR OF THE NEW YORK HELALD.

The Brie war has been commenced again by the we

This morning T. R. Viereut, High Shoriff of Eric county, Issued his proclamation to the citizens of Brie Harborersek, requesting all good extrems to respect the decrees of the Supreme Court.

This proclamation was no scenes out than clube a men could be seen on the pircets and at the hotels, dismen could be seen on the streets and at the hotels, dissureing this all important question, and at one o'election.

I. M., Money h Laurey's wife, in company with J. B.
Brown's, got together a large number of persons to tear
up the new track that the company has constructed on
the land of those men, and which had been duly apprice and desided by the courts should be located there.

At two clocks they accomplished their work of rail ripping, and then returned to their homes crowned with
four for the burde deeds they had performed.

Montary the fib last, Jackson's wistery at New Octeens, will be publicly celebrated at Eris and Harberread exercises to commone at 12 o'clock, M. I do'ned
how what the order of exercises will be, but presume
they will be rail ripping and bridge burning.

At Harbourset the rail countissioners have levied
to path master may mainly their men to be on hand so
Monday morning Bat, at eight o clock, to colice said
the path master may be not expect to the main object in view, and of
course this will make a break of gauges at this place.

I will give all particulars of Monday's proceedings.

70020

Marine Court. Refere Hon, Judge Thempson.

A. Campbell and Martine .- The plaintiff, Mary A. Campbell, in the uningnee of Malmonn Campbell. On A. Campoul, is the annume of Maleson Campbell. On the Gret day of May but, Theodore Martins, the defen-dant, by Frederick & Culon, his agent, by an inster-ment in writing, under seal, agreed to and with Kalsolm Campbell, to sell and corney to him two lots of land at-tuate on the casterly side of the Teath avenue, afty feet south of Sixty-clath street, and being such twenty five feet front and rear by one handred feet deep, for the sum of expirition knowleddeliars; the case Malcolm agreeing to pay said rum as follows, to eth-drag hundred and
sightly dellams decry, which was paid; three hundred and
sightly dellams decry, which was paid; three hundred and
sightly dellams decry, which was paid; three hundred and
ared and sixty delians, by breat and restriction. It further appears from the evidence, that Mr. Martine had
authorized Frederick A. Outen to said two lots of present
attants on the casterly side of front avenue; and in
giving to him a distrain of the lots Martine because them
betwhen firstly eightly and firstly sightly streets, when infact the lots he cannot have been deliber on the block
above or below. Mr. Guice, saying upon the correstness of the diagram which he received from Mr.
Martine, agreed to convey to Mr. Campbell the
into thesein designated. These lots did not belong to Mr. Martine, and of course he could
not convey them. This cuit is broughtle recover beel
the said cause of one hundred and eightly dellars, paid by
Mr. Champbell, as shore stained. Mr. Martine desaid that
he gave to Griber a diagram leading the lots between
Hully eightly and distry which afreche; but Mr. Gaises
are the diagram librally and that the lots between
Hully eightly and distry which afreche; but Mr. Gaises
are the diagram librally in that the lots to twosource positively List he did, and Mr. Campbell that he
are the diagram librally in the agreement,
hr. Garrins institled that the lots are seen to
eat the two-lots in the agreement, but that he was enthericated to sell the two fets which he really ill own, so therefore the memory said by Mr. Campbell to Guice. By
the Gorth—the difficulty in that cause assems to have
entire to said the marginess of the loss (Mr. Guice have
morely verbal authority from Martine to eat have
entire to in the two lots which he really all own, as
the block believe or above. Mr. Martine had move rereleved the memory said by Mr. Campbell (Redering Inthere are required hims of the
agent of Martine in makin sum of eighteen kondreit dellars; the said Malcoin agree ing to pay said sum as follows, to wit:-One hundred and